(XXXII YEAR.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1777.

An ACT for the better security of the government.

WHEREAS, in every free state, allegiance and protection are reciprocal, and no man is entitled to have the benefit of the one, who refuses to yield the other; and as every inhabitant of this state enjoys the protection and benefit of the government and laws thereof, and it is reasonable that every person, if required, should give testimony of his attachment and fidelity to this state, and the present government thereof, as now established:

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That every free male person within this state, above eighteen years of age, unless a quaker, menonist, or dunker, if required, shall take, repeat, and subscribe, the oath of fidelity and support to this state, contained in the act entitled, "An act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of toryism;" and every free male quaker, menonist, or dunker, within this state, above eighteen years of age, if required, shall solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm, in the words of the said oath, and thereto subscribe his name.

And be it enacted, That if any judge or justice, of his own knowledge, or from the information of some credible and reputable person, shall have good cause to suspect any person to be disaffected or dangerous to this state, or the present government thereof, it shall and may be lawful for such judge or justice, and he is hereby authorized and required, to issue his warrant to bring such person before any judge or justice; and if the judge or justice shall adjudge such person dangerous or disaffected to this state, or the present government thereof, he shall require such person to take, repeat, and subscribe the said oath, or make, repeat, and subscribe the said declaration, and on his refusal shall require such person to enter into a recognizance of bail, with sufficient security, for his appearance at the next court to be held for his county; and on his refusal to give such bail, shall commit such person to the public gaol, there to remain till discharged by due course of law; and the judge, or justice, shall certify the name of every person so refusing, to his next county court, and, if the court shall adjudge such person disaffected to this state, or the present government thereof, they shall require such person to take, repeat, and subscribe the said oath, or to make, repeat, and subscribe the said declaration, and if such person so required shall refuse to take the said oath, or make the said declaration, the said court shall record such refusal, and thereupon such person shall be so far considered as an outlaw, as to be incapable of commencing or prosecuting any suit in any court of this state, for the recovery of any debt or damages, for any money or tobacco, due or owing to him in his own right, unless, previous to suit, he shall take, repeat, and subscribe the said oath, or make, repeat, and subscribe the said declaration, before some judge or justice; and in case of neglect thereof, the court, before whom such suit shall be brought, shall, ex officio, enter judgment of nonsuit, and such person shall also be disabled to use or practise the science of physic or surgery, or the art of an aphothecary, or the trade of merchandise, or buying and selling, or any liberal science, for his gain, within this state, until such time as he shall take and subscribe the said oath, or make and subscribe the said declaration, before some judge or justice, and shall also be for ever incapable to hold or exercise any office, civil or military within this state, and obliged by such court to enter into recognizance with sufficient security for his good behaviour, for so long time as the court shall adjudge, not exceeding the present war with Great Britain; and if such person shall be adjudged by the court a dangerous person to reside in this state, the court shall require such person to enter into recognizance with sufficient security for his appearance before the governor and the council, or the next general court, and on his refusal to enter into such recognizance, shall commit such person to the public gaol, there to remain till discharged by due course of law; and if the governor and the council, or the general court, shall adjudge such person's residence in this state dangerous to the state or the government thereof, they shall adjudge such person to be banished this state for ever, and in case of return, to be close imprisoned for life in such gaol as the governor shall direct; and the governor and the council, or the general court, may allow such person a reasonable time, not exceeding two months, to dispose, sell, or carry away his property, provided such person shall enter into recognizance, or give bond with sufficient security for his good and peaceable behaviour in the mean time, and provided such person shall also enter into bond with sufficient security, to the chancellor, for the payment of all debts which he may owe to any of the subjects of this or any other of the United States, and in case of refusal to enter into such recognizance, or to give such bond, such person shall be immediately banished, and his property invested in such commissioners as the governor and the council, or the court by their order, may appoint, who shall thereout, and by public sale thereof, pay the debts of such person, and the balance, if any, shall be by them paid to the order of such person; and the said commissioners shall have, and may retain in their hands, a commission of five per cent. for their trouble, and the said commissioners may enter into and possess the estate of such person, or recover in law or equity, in their names, any debts or other property belonging to such person, in the same manner as such person could or might have done, by the laws of this state, for the purposes aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That if any constable shall refuse or neglect to execute such warrant from any judge or justice, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds current money, and shall be entitled to receive seven shillings and sixpence from the person on whom he shall serve such warrant.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the general and every county court shall, without fee or reward, keep a fair transcript in his office of the said oath and declaration to be subscribed by any person taking or making the same in open court, and shall make an entry in his minutes, and in the records of the proceedings of his court, of the time when any person shall take or make the said oath or declaration, and if such person shall hold or exercise any office of profit or trust in this state, he shall also note what office such person shall hold or exercise. And every judge or justice shall keep in his house a fair transcript of the said oath and declaration for every person to subscribe, who shall take or make the same before him, and shall also certify to his next general or county court the name of every person who shall take or make the said oath or declaration before him, and the time when, and the office of profit or trust such person shall hold, or enjoy, and the clerk of the court to which such certificate shall be returned, shall enter the same among the records of the proceedings of his court; but no judge or justice shall be obliged to administer such oath, or take such declaration, out of court, unless at the house where he shall usually live or reside.

WHEREAS, several officers under the late government, and other persons, late inhabitants of this state, have fled from and deserted the defence of this country in the present just and necessary war, leaving considerable estates to be defended by the blood and treasure of the good people of this state, and it appearing very unreasonable that such persons should return, unless within a limitted time, to this state, which they have deserted in the hour of distress and danger, to enjoy, without any risque, every benefit from the war, if our arms should be blessed with success:

Be it enacted, That no person who fled from this state since the fourteenth day of August seventeen hundred seventy-five, and did not subscribe the association, unless he shall return to this state within twelve months from the end of this present session, shall ever return to this state. And if such person shall return to this state within or after the twelve months aforesaid, and shall not take, repeat, and subscribe the said oath, or make, repeat, and subscribe the said declaration of fidelity and support to this state, within ten days after his return, he shall be close imprisoned for life in such gaol as the governor shall direct, and shall also forfeit all his property within this state; and such property shall, on conviction in the general court of his flight as aforesaid, and return and neglect as aforesaid, be invested in such commissioners as the court shall appoint, who shall thereout, and by public sale thereof, first pay the debts of such person, to any of the subjects of this or any of the United States, and afterwards the balance, if any, to the treasurer of their shore, for the use of this state; and the said commissioners shall have, and may retain in their hands, five per cent. commission for their trouble.

WHEREAS it appears to be reasonable, that the property within this state of such persons who may have fled as aforesaid, and also of all such who shall refuse, when required, to take the said oath, or make the said declaration, as required by this act, should pay a sum of money in lieu of the danger and risque of pains and forfeitures which they might incur, if engaged in the service and defence of this state:

Be it enacted, That the justices of the several county courts shall annually, at their respective August courts, make diligent enquiry after every person who has fled from their county as aforesaid, and shall enter his name, together with the name of every person who shall refuse as aforesaid to take the said oath, or make the said declaration, on the minutes of the proceedings of their court at their then sitting, and shall annually, during the lives of such persons who shall refuse to comply as aforesaid with the directions of this act, assess and rate the estate of such person in any sum not exceeding five pounds current money for every hundred pounds of property belonging to such person within this state, in lieu of the risque and danger of pains and forfeitures such persons might incur if engaged in the service and defence of this state; and the clerk of their court shall annually, before the fifth day of September, deliver a copy of such assessment to the collector of his county, who shall collect the same in the same manner as the rate and assessment by the act entitled, "An act to assess and impose an equal tax on all property within this state" is to be collected and levied; and if the property of such person shall lie in any other county, such clerk shall send a certificate of such person's flight, refusal or neglect, to the court of the county or counties in which the property of such person may lie, and such court shall assess and rate the property of such person as aforesaid, and the collector of such county or counties shall collect and levy such rate as aforesaid.

By the house of delegates, June 19, 1777. Read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, G. DUVALL, cl. h. d.

By the house of delegates, June 21, 1777. Read the second time, and will pass.

By order, G. DUVALL, cl. h. d.

By the senate, June 23, 1777. Read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, A. C. HANSON, cl. sen.

By the senate, June 26, 1777. Read the second time, and will not pass.

By order, A. C. HANSON, cl. sen.

LONDON, March 4.

The celebrated Dr. PRICE has published another pamphlet in February last, and dedicated it to the city of London, as an acknowledgment of the honour they had conferred upon him, intitled,—"Additional observations "on the nature and value of civil liberty, the war with "America, and the state of the nation, with remarks "upon the plans of raising money by public loans; an "historical view and an analysis of the public debts; "also a general state of the debts and resources of "France."

IN this pamphlet the Doctor gives the following representation of the public debts;

	Capital.	Interest.
Debt before the war in 1740	£ 46,382,650	£ 1,903,861
After in 1749	78,166,906	2,765,608
Augmentation by the war	31,784,256	861,747
Diminution by the peace, from 1748 to 1755	3,089,642	111,590
Debt at the commencement of last war	75,077,264	2,654,018
Debt at the end of the war in 1763	146,582,844	4,240,821
Augmentation by the war	71,505,580	2,186,803
Diminution by the peace in 12 years from 1763 to 1775	10,639,793	400,000
Debt in 1775	135,943,051	4,440,821

The Doctor then proceeds, "We are now embarked in another war, and the public debt is visibly encreasing. The mass of exchequer bills, which amounted to 2,150,000l. has been encreased to 1,500,000l. A new capital of 2,150,000l. has been added to the three per cent. consolidated annuities, and in the last session a new loan of a million was agreed to. The last year, then, has added 3,400,000l. to our national debt, besides a vast sum for which no provision has yet been made, consisting of debts for the marine, artillery, victualling-office, transport vessels and the army. The present year (1777) will add thereto an augmentation equally great, and no one knows what these debts may amount to before our present troubles cease;—a *foreign* war, joined to the present *civil* war, might raise them to *two hundred millions* sterling; but more probably will reduce them to—NOTHING."

In the introduction to this work, the author makes mention of a swarm of writers, who have attacked his first *Observations, &c.* many of whom have been rather influenced by the spirit of party and passion, than the voice of decency and reason. "I leave, says he, for the present, the field open to those who would amuse themselves about me; wishing them the same satisfaction that I feel, in my intentions to advance the interests of peace and justice, and carrying my views farther than this world of discord and tumult,—of politics I take my last farewel."

After this preamble the Doctor enters into his subject, and contemplating the picture of the present state of the nation, he laments the obstinacy of administration, in not entering into any mode of reconciliation with America: "I know, says he, from good authority, that, no longer ago than the month of June last, an accommodation might have taken place with the colonies, upon a reasonable and moderate plan, without relinquishing any of the rights claimed by this country, except that of *having a power to alter their charters, and dispose of their property*. And as this plan would have restored peace, and prevented the desolating calamities in which Great Britain and America are at this day involved, no friend to humanity can avoid lamenting that it was not adopted. But our ministers have preferred *means of force*, and the *right of conquest*, and the consequence has been, that the colonies, provoked and irritated beyond all bearing, at last resolved to disengage themselves, and authorised the congress to declare them *independent states*, which has been done, as we all know, on the 4th of July last. After that time, it is probable they have applied to foreign powers, and it is to be feared that at this very moment it would be in vain to offer those very conditions, which before they entreated us to grant them. All this is the necessary consequence of principles which govern human nature. The time perhaps was, when we ourselves would have acted with more violence, and, instead of making representations and prayers, as America has done, we would have refused the most advantageous offers, if they had been made to us with haughty threats and military array. If king William, instead of crossing the sea upon our *invitation* to be our deliverer, had done it by *invasion* at the head of an army, and presented us with a bill of rights, perhaps we should have rejected it with disdain;—perhaps we should consider *liberty* itself as contemptible as *slavery*, if we were only to enjoy it as a favour from an insolent conqueror. But we have for a long time acted as if we thought the people of America had not the feelings and passions of *men*, not to say of *Englishmen*. It is indeed strange, that our ministers have not long ago seen their mistake in the treatment of the colonies; that they have not perceived that gradually they might have been influenced into any thing, but would be forced or *dragooned* into nothing. If James II. had avoided violence, if he had been a little more patient, and more secret in the pursuit of his views, he might have obtained all that he wished; but too hasty measures, and an open avowal of his odious pretensions to unlimited power, precipitated his ruin: This was afterwards experienced."

The Doctor then adds, "Things have been conducted here, as well as in Ireland, upon a plan less *expeditious*, 'tis true, but in the event more *certain*. If such a plan had been pursued in America, the whole empire would in time have been easily and quietly lulled to

nies then, from what has happened, may esteem themselves happy, that they were not thought worthy of being treated with so much precaution. Forcible measures have done for them all that their warmest patriots could have wished; such measures have united them together, and linked them in one common chain of government; such measures have checked the career of luxury, and prevented its infection from becoming general; such measures have learned them to look for resources among themselves, and taught them the use of arms; by such measures they have been led to form a naval and military power, which may one day become superior to any force that would attack them, and serve as the means of securing from invasion and violence a government founded in justice and virtue, under which the oppressed from every part of the habitable world will find an asylum, and meet with peace, protection, and liberty. In short, such measures have, in all probability, hastened the separation of the *new* world from the *old*, which will begin a new æra in the annals of mankind, and will produce a revolution more important, perhaps, than any that has happened in human affairs."

This prediction of Mr. Price leads him to the following reflections; "As a friend (says he) to the general interests of humanity, I ought then to rejoice at these *very measures*, and bless that Being who governs the universe, and whose Almighty Hand often brings forth good out of the *evil* designs of mortals—But when I consider the present evils they are to occasion, and the catastrophe which threatens *Great-Britain*, my whole body shudders; I feel myself unable to look into futurity, without feeling the keenest pangs in contemplating the fate of this empire, but a little while ago united and happy, now torn in pieces, and become the victim of blindness and despotic violence. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, and astonied at the dreadful crisis which presents itself to my eyes, though my voice is feeble, I cannot help raising it and crying out to my country: *Cease from carrying the flames of war into your own bosom: Withdraw your armies from the colonies: Offer them your power to* PROTECT, *not to* DESTROY *them: Grant them the security they ask for their property and their charters: Renounce those ideas of* DIGNITY *which have induced you to prefer the* EXACTIONS OF VIOLENCE *to the* OFFERS OF GRATITUDE, *and made you hazard* EVERY THING *to* GAIN NOTHING. *By such wisdom, by such equity,* America *perhaps will be preserved, and the breach, which our enemies behold with triumphant joy, and all Europe with astonishment, might be repaired.* ——But what am I saying? At this very moment in which I am writing, the possibility of a reconciliation may be lost.—America may have formed alliances.—The die may be cast for ever!"

The motions of the Austrian and Prussian armies are so marked and serious, that there cannot be a doubt of a war approaching; the mercantile people, who upon these occasions are the most quick-sighted of any, are making arrangements in the Prussian dominions, which shew their apprehensions; for the orders last given from Hamburgh, for Silesia linens, went back unsatisfied, a new price being fixed, as the difficulty of getting them was expected to encrease very soon. So impenetrable, however, is the Prussian cabinet, that there is not the smallest rational conjecture concerning the object of that war, which there is every reason to believe will soon break out.

March 22. Upon lord Harcourt's going to the levee, after the news of general Lee's being taken, the king came eagerly up to him,—"Oh, my lord, your son has behaved with the utmost gallantry! It gives me the utmost pleasure, and I doubt not but it does the same to you;" which pleased his lordship not a little. His majesty added, "I shall take care of col. Harcourt; leave his fortune to my care."

A letter from Paris, dated Feb. 17, says, "It has been a long time talked of to augment the fortifications of Brest. To carry this into execution, eighteen battalions have actually received orders to march there, and work under the direction of count Langeron, who is going to erect some new batteries on the sea side."

No less than five contracts have been lately made for the supply of the troops in North-America, four of them to be executed from Ireland. Gen. Howe has written in the strongest terms to complain of the troops at New-York not being supplied better.

The arrival of gen. Clinton from America, and in such a temper, has alarmed lord George Germaine not a little. As soon as it was whispered about court that he was expected, a courier was dispatched to Portsmouth with very flattering proposals, to prevent, if possible, his visiting this metropolis, and to persuade him to re-embark on board a frigate immediately for America; nothing, however, would satisfy him but a personal explanation of matters, and a personal redress of grievances, from the acting secretary of state, through whom he attributed the suppression of the chief part of his letter on the unfortunate affair of Charlestown, which, if it had appeared in the Gazette, as he had every reason, being commanding officer of the land forces, to expect, his character would have been freed from certain imputations, which, he is informed by his friends, the public have now unjustly thrown upon it.

General Clinton, it is said, absolutely refuses to return to the command in America, unless his letter is, even at this time, published in the Gazette, with an apologetical appendix from a certain person high in office.

March 28. Lord George Germaine has formed a scheme of establishing one general government in North-America, under a viceroy, like the lord lieutenant of Ireland, with an army, constantly to be supported, of thirty thousand men. The lord lieutenant to be governor, distinct of every colony, and to preside in every council and assembly; all the charters of the colonies to undergo a revision, but taxation to be established throughout the continent. The solicitor-general is directly contrary in opinion; he is for establishing no civil principle of union, but to keep the governments as distinct as ever, and to have nothing there under one head but the military. Several leading objects are however determined upon, among these are the following;

First. To restrain all commercial connection between the colonies and foreign nations, by way of cutting up the smuggling of their ports root and branch.

Secondly. To prohibit their fisheries, out of sight of their own coasts.

Thirdly. To subject the Americans to pressing.

more, of the civil and military establishment kept up among them, by requisition to the legislative government of the colonies, for them to raise the money as they like themselves. The ingenuity of the present administration will not find it difficult to add some other terms to these.

BOSTON, *June* 19.

Saturday last arrived safe in port, two brigs from Bilboa, laden with salt, and other valuable articles. Their cargoes belong to the continent.

The same day arrived a prize brig, taken by commodore Manly; she was bound from London for New-York, laden with duck, cordage, &c. which has come to a very good market. Commodore Manly and capt. M'Niel, as the prize-master informs, when he left them, had fallen in with three transports in latitude 39, under convoy of a 64 gun ship, bound for New-York, and as the two continental frigates had sailed round the ship several times, it is not doubted they will bring or send in one or more of the transports.

Captain Johnson (formerly of the Yankey Hero) in a continental brig from Virginia, has taken two prizes laden with wine, and sent them into Nantz. He was left in chace of another.

Last week arrived at the eastward, from Halifax, six highland deserters, most of them Philadelphia young lads, who were taken prisoners on Long-Island, and compelled to join the British army.—They have brought off their broad-swords, plaids, &c.

At the same time arrived 15 seamen, deserters from thence.

We hear that the Hessians who were taken some time ago by captain Fisk, and arrived at the eastward, are on their way to this town.

FISH-KILL, *June* 26.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 15.

"A spy is brought in here with letters of importance to gen. Howe; and it is said to another person, whom one would not suspect. The contents have not transpired. The other day a pretty strong detachment went from this place to Cherry-Valley, to keep the tories in awe. It is currently reported that Ticonderoga will soon be visited. Many people are in confinement here."

A woman who left New-York about ten days ago says, that 300 of the tories who lately went thither, but attempting to get off again, were, in one night, impressed and conveyed on board the shipping, in order, as was thought, to be transported to some of the British garrisons abroad.

We hear, that in the course of last week 60 of the enemy, in Jersey, were taken prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from general Washington to congress, dated camp at Quibbletown, June 25, 1777.

"SIR,

"WHEN I had the honour to address you last, it was on the subject of the enemy's retreat from Brunswick to Amboy, and of the measures pursued to annoy them. At the time of writing, the information I had received respecting their loss was rather vague and uncertain; but we have reason to believe, from intelligence through various channels since, that it was pretty considerable and fell chiefly on the grenadiers and light infantry, who formed their covering party. The inclosed copy of a letter corresponds with other accounts on this head, and with the declarations of some deserters. Some of the accounts are, that officers were heard to say they had not suffered so severely since the affair at Princeton.

"After the evacuation of Brunswick, I determined, with the advice of my general officers, to move the whole army the next morning to this post, where they would be nearer the enemy, and might act according to circumstances. In this I was prevented by rain, and they only moved yesterday morning.

"It is much to be regretted, that an express sent off to gen. Maxwell on Saturday night, to inform him of gen. Green's movements towards Brunswick, that he might conduct himself accordingly, did not reach him. Whether the express went designedly to the enemy, or was taken, is not known; but there is reason to believe he fell into their hands. If gen. Maxwell had received the order, there is no doubt but their whole rear guard would have been cut off. This the enemy confessed themselves, as we are well informed by persons in Bonam-Town.

By a reconnoitring party just returned, it is reported as a matter of doubt whether any of the enemy have removed from Amboy; though it is almost certain they have transported a great deal of their baggage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

"*May it please your excellency,*

"I have thought proper to trouble your excellency with the following intelligence, received by three different ways, that the greatest part of the fleet, from New-York harbour, has removed to the Watering Place and Prince's Bay, where the baggage and troops, passing from the Jersies, are constantly embarking—that the transport at New-York, cut down for a floating battery, has twenty-six 24 and 18 pounders and lies off the grand battery in the river; another, which they have been fitting for the same purpose, is neglected and unfinished. Gen. Howe arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, the whole of which day they were employed in removing the wounded soldiers from the docks to the hospitals there, said to amount to five hundred men. Col. Campbell of the 57th regiment of British troops garrisons New-York, with the assistance of the inhabitants, fifty of whom are obliged to do duty every day. I am, &c."

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Freehold, June 24, 1777.

"I laid a bait last Saturday to break up the plundering col. George Taylor; it so far succeeded that I was within an ace of taking the whole; we took one white man and one negro. While the rest were swimming towards a boat that was coming to take them off, we fired upon them, and killed one, and wounded another, who were both hauled into the boat.

"Last Sunday we discovered the enemy ferrying over from Amboy to Staten-Island, and this morning we took four tories, who were coming over to give themselves upon the mercy of their country. They relate that they were as waggoners with the British army from Brunswick to Somerset, and expected they were coming to Philadelphia; that they retreated with them to Brunswick, from thence to Amboy, and thence to Staten-Island; that, so far as they could learn, gen. Howe retreated because he did not think proper to attack gen. Washington, or to leave him in his rear while he should attempt a march towards Philadelphia; that some said in the army, that they were going to Portland; others, that they were going up the North river; others, up the East river; but that they were all in great confusion. They have pitched their tents upon Staten-Island."

Copy of a letter from gen. Washington to congress, dated camp at Middle-Brook, June 28, 1777.

"SIR,

"On Thursday morning gen. Howe advanced with his whole army, in several columns, from Amboy as far as Westfield. We are certainly informed, that the troops sent to Staten-Island returned the preceding evening, and, it is said, with an augmentation of marines—so that carrying them there was a feint, with intention to deceive us. His design, in this hidden movement, was either to bring on a general engagement upon disadvantageous terms, considering matters in any point of view, or to cut off our light parties, and lord Stirling's division, which was sent down to support them, or to possess himself of the heights and passes in the mountains on our left. The two last seemed to be the first objects of his attention, as his march was rapid against these parties, and indicated a strong disposition to gain those passes. In this situation of affairs, it was thought absolutely necessary that we should move our force from the low grounds to occupy the heights before them, which was effected. As they advanced, they fell in with some of our light parties, and part of lord Stirling's division, with which they had some pretty smart skirmishing, but very little loss, I believe, on our side, except in three field pieces, which unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands; but not having obtained returns yet, I cannot determine it with certainty, nor can we ascertain what the enemy's loss was. As soon as we had gained the passes, I detached a body of light troops, under brig. gen. Scott, to hang on their flank, and to watch their motions, and ordered Morgan's corps of riflemen to join him since. The enemy remained at Westfield till yesterday afternoon, when about three o'clock they moved towards Spank-town, with our light troops in their rear and pursuing. The enemy have plundered all before them, and, it is said, burnt some houses.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from the same to congress, dated Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, June 29, 1777, 9 *o'clock, P. M.*

"SIR,

"I have not been able to ascertain yet, with any degree of precision, the loss sustained by the enemy in the several skirmishes on Thursday, tho' we have many reasons to believe it was much more considerable than what it was apprehended to be when I had the honour of addressing you on the subject.

"As to our loss, I am assured by lord Stirling, that it was trifling; and by such deserters as have come in, that they saw but very few prisoners taken. It would have been certainly known before this—(that is the number not yet returned) had not some of the parties, and I believe the most which were then out, joined the corps since detached.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

June 30. P. S. The prisoners taken by us were thirteen—two of which are light dragoons, the rest infantry.

G. WASHINGTON.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

That the design of the enemy was to endeavour to come to Philadelphia, says a correspondent, is a matter too clear to be doubted of; but it was necessary for gen. Howe to make some little movement, by which he might try the disposition of the militia in the two states of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, before he ventured to make his grand movement for this city.—His march from Brunswick to Somerset was intended to procure this knowledge, and he soon found that he should not only have general Washington upon his back, but the militia of both states about his ears, if he stirred any further; finding this to be the case he retreated to Amboy, hoping thereby that the militia would be dismissed, and likewise the 3000 men which had been ordered from general Putnam's camp, countermanded. This I take to be the true reason of Howe's two movements to Somerset and Amboy. If Howe means to bring on a general action, why don't he march for the Delaware at once? When I say a general action, I mean, his *whole force* against our *whole force*, and not his *whole force* against a *part of ours*, which is what he is trying at. Howe is a sleepy skulking general; when our force is collected he runs away, and when a part of it is dismissed he comes back again; and at this boo-peep kind of game he'll go on till he gets his head broke, and then he'll be quiet.

The privateer brig General Montgomery, from this port, has been taken by one of the enemy's ships of war, and carried into Gibraltar.

The following anecdote, being a lively representation of the *blessings* of *British government*, is recommended to the serious perusal of all timid, cool-hearted Americans. —On Monday the 19th of May last, one Mr. Anderson, a house carpenter, living in Chapel-street, New-York, had a difference with a tory, who insulted Mr. Anderson as he was going home from his work, with his tools on his shoulder, by tauntingly saying to him, "Times are changed with you—So! you are obliged to carry your axe—Where is your gun now that you used to carry!" This brought on a further altercation, and at length blows ensued. Upon which the tory lodged a complaint with general Pigot; Mr. Anderson could not be heard in his defence, but was ordered to receive 500 lashes; and, notwithstanding the intercessions of his wife and children, and a number of his friends, this inhuman sentence was carried into execution with the greatest rigour, against a reputable freeholder and citizen, he fainting away twice during the execution; after which he was put into confinement on board a man of war.

By a letter from Philadelphia we are informed, that General Howe has evacuated the Jerseys, and it is supposed his destination is for the highlands, up the North-river, in order to facilitate a junction with general Burgoyne.

By a gentleman from Chingotteague we learn, that two of the enemy's cruizers lately went into that inlet, and destroyed several of our vessels.

Mr. PAINTER,

BY the act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of toryism, every person, holding any office of trust or profit in this state, is required to take the oath of fidelity, directed by that law, before he acts as such.—The following fact is worthy the notice of the public, and will, I hope, merit the attention of the executive: Some time since the making the law, the trustees and visitors of King William school, in this city, met in that capacity, and drew their bills for the payment of the salary to the present master of the school, *without taking the oath of fidelity to this state.* Some of them have ever been looked on as tories, and others of them bear a very suspicious political character. If the tories can infringe our laws with impunity, our government is not only weak, but ridiculous. This transaction was an open insult to our new government, and calls for the notice of our courts of justice: The greater the offenders against our laws, the more dangerous the example. Is it right to suffer the school to be governed by tory visitors? or can whig parents permit a tory schoolmaster to educate their children? The trustees were informed of the law, and refused to take the oath of fidelity to this state; the present master of the school is strongly suspected of toryism; he acts in his office without taking the oath of fidelity to this state. Are they whigs or tories? If the former, could they object to the oath? If the latter, let them be prosecuted, and removed from their office.

TITUS.

*** *Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, LAWS of the* LAST SESSION *of the General Assembly.*

June 30, 1777.

To be SOLD on the premises, at public vendue, on the 22d day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, by the subscriber, living in the Fork of Gunpowder,

HIS dwelling PLANTATION, containing eight hundred and thirty-three acres and a half of good land, divided into seven fields, and each field well watered; about thirty acres of meadow now in grass, one hundred more may be made; a well finished brick house, fifty feet long, and twenty-three wide, two stories high, with a cellar in two apartments; also a brick office adjoining the dwelling-house, fifteen feet by twelve, with a good lodging room above; a store-house with a good cellar, good kitchen, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair, with two large orchards of good fruit, a well paled in garden, with a brick green-house therein; a fine, healthy, pleasant situation, about eighteen miles from Baltimore-Town, twelve from Joppa, and five from the church, convenient to several merchant-mills, the farthest not more than four miles distant.—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclining to view the premises may see the same, by applying to the subscriber living thereon.

w3 BENJAMIN BOYCE.

July 1, 1777.

LAND for SALE.

ABOUT three hundred acres of good land, lying in Calvert county, about four miles from Lower-Marlborough, five from Hunting-Town, and within two and a half of a good landing on Patuxent river: On the land is a good dwelling-house, new barn, corn-house, some other small houses, a paled garden, and a good apple orchard; plenty of wood and timber, and a great quantity of good meadow may be made with little trouble. My son will attend on the premises, from the 1st to the 15th of August next, in order to treat with any person who may be inclined to purchase. w3 WILLIAM HICKMAN.

Piscataway, July 1, 1777.

For SALE,

MY lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty by eighteen, two rooms below, and two above, a stone cellar the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by fourteen, a story and a half high, and an old store-house, new covered about three years ago, and with a small expence may be made either a convenient store-house or kitchen; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made easy to the purchaser, on giving proper security, with interest

tf ALEX. HAMILTON.

July 9, 1777.

ALL persons indebted, on open account, to the copartnership of JAMES DICK and STEWART, or to either of them, are requested to discharge the same by payment, or to settle and give bonds for their debts, with security, where required, which will save all further trouble, as, if this request is not soon complied with, suits will be commenced without farther notice.—Attendance will be given on every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the subscriber's store at Annapolis, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at his house in London-Town. tf JAMES DICK.

Snowsfield, June 10, 1777.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, late of Mount-Calvert manor, deceased, are desired to send them in legally proved; and those indebted to said estate are requested to settle their respective balances without delay.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

I have for sale, a likely large saddle-horse, six years old, and a blooded mare, five years old. 2w

July 3, 1777.

TO be RUN for, on the 28th inst. TEN POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, not exceeding nine hands, carrying weight for size, two mile heats at Sandy old fields, near Martin Norris's mill. The horses to be entered, the day before the race, with BENJAMIN HARRIS, son of Richard, and to pay thirty shillings each entrance. Three horses to start, or no race. Proper judges will be appointed.

STATE DOLLARS REWARD.

Baltimore, July 1, 1777.

WHEREAS LEVIN WALTER, and GILBERT VANSICLE, received a furlough each, in May last, for the term of ten days, and as they have not yet returned, the above reward is offered, as further said below: Levin Walter was born in Accomack county, on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, is well made, about twenty-four years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, round faced, of a fair complexion, brown hair curled, and of few words. Had on, when he went away, a half worn castor hat, a light-coloured wilton coat and breeches, striped waistcoat, country thread stockings, old shoes and buckles.——Gilbert Vansickle, born in New-York government, but for some time since has lived near Vienna on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, a spare man, about six feet high, 34 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, black hair short and streight; Had on, when he went away, a coarse felt hat, a black jacket, and a pair of sail canvas trousers, old shoes and buckles. Whoever takes up the aforesaid men, and delivers them to the commanding officer on board the ship Defence, or secures them in the gaol at Annapolis, and (if the ship is absent from Annapolis) gives notice to the honourable council, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for either of them thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.

3w VACHEL YATES, lieut. mar.

June 25, 1777.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Patapsco slitting-mill, a convict servant man, named SAMUEL WRIGHT, by trade a millwright, but can turn his hands to almost any sort of business, thirty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very swarthy complexion, black curling hair, much given to liquor: Had on a frize waistcoat without sleeves, leather breeches, half worn shoes, country linen shirt, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, three pounds; if twenty miles, five pounds; if forty miles, seven pounds, and, if out of the province, the above reward.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Charles county, June 16, 1777.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Saturday evening last, as appears by a bell and yoke found, a bay MARE, full thirteen hands and a half high, a perceivable brand on one of her shoulders, but remember not which, or with what; she has a hanging mane and switch tail, two hind feet and part of the same legs white, a blaze face, some hair rubbed off under her jaws, by wearing a yoke, seldom trots when in the bridle, spirited either for road or draft. Whoever apprehends the said thief, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to justice, and secures the mare so that I get her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or three dollars for the mare alone, besides all reasonable expences that may attend on bringing her home, paid by

tf BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun.

St. Mary's county, July 4, 1777.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on Wednesday the 18th of June last, a dull-sorrel pacing STONE-HORSE, about 14 hands high, three years old, has a feather on each jaw, and has lost his left eye. A reward of forty dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, living near St. Clement's-Bay, or secure him so that I may get him again.

w8 ARTHUR THOMPSON.

Charles county ss. June 25, 1777.

MR. Richard Brandt brought before me a small flea-bitten horse, taken up as a stray; both his ears are cropped, branded on the near shoulder with three diamonds, and on the other, with something like a woman's stirrup. 3w SAMUEL HANSON.

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to

JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

July 1, 1777.

DESERTED from the ship DEFENCE, on Sunday the 29th ult. the two following men:

RICHARD HARDING, a Londoner, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pock-marked, full-faced, and from his speaking appears to be a sensible, manly fellow, he is one of the men who were pressed on board the frigate, but discharged afterwards: Had on, when he went away, a short green sailor's jacket, thin linen breeches, and white thread stockings, a small round hat with a stone buckle, and other cloaths, and may probably change his dress; he had a pair of silver shoe and knee buckles, which it is likely he may sell, as he has no money, unless some has been advanced him by some privateer's man. He served his time with Thomas Pritchett, near M'Gruder's mill, about 12 miles from George-Town, Patowmack.

JOHN FLANNAGAN, an Irishman, but by his tongue would be taken for an American, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has long dark hair tied behind, sore eyes, and is a little bruised: Had on, when he deserted, a blue jacket, long trousers, new shoes and stockings, a flapped hat, and is a well-built strong fellow.

Whoever will secure the above men, and send them to the ship Defence, or inform the officers thereof, so that they may send for them, shall have the above reward, or thirty dollars for each, and reasonable charges paid. GEORGE COOK, Commander.

N. B. As two or three horses were missing in Annapolis the night they deserted, it is probable they may have stolen them to facilitate their escape.

Annapolis, June 10, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A BRICK and two framed HOUSES—as they now are in Bloomsbury-square, to which there are two lots of ground under lease for ninety-nine years, four of which are expired; late the estate of William Buckland, deceased. For terms of sale, apply to Mr. Lancelot Jacques, in Annapolis, or the subscribers,

DENTON JACQUES,
JOHN RANDALL.

4w

by auction, at the Lower end of the Fleet-street, opposite Alexander

THE valuable and well chosen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing many fine set of the Greek and Latin Classics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other school-books; consisting likewise of Romances and Novels, a choice collection of the English and French poets, the most approved authors on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, History, Geography, Mathematics, Philosophy natural and moral, Law, Physic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be disposed of by wholesale, before the day appointed, the public shall have timely notice.

At the said time and place will be sold a quantity of household furniture, such as beds, chairs, tables, &c.

OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Prince-George's county, Queen-Anne, June 17, 1777.

THE co-partnership of RICHARD WOOTTON and Co. being dissolved some time past, necessity obliging a settlement of said concern, it is hereby requested of all persons indebted to said co-partnership, or to the subscriber, on bond, note, or open account, &c. to make immediate payment: Those that have availed themselves from the present times, by hitherto refusing, and being backward in the settlement of their open accounts, or not paying interest due on their obligations, are earnestly requested to make the necessary settlements as soon as possible, or there will be steps taken to compel payment without further notice, which resource will be exceeding disagreeable unto

w3 SINGLETON WOOTTON.

Lower Marlborough Academy, June 28, 1777.

THE TUTORS of this ACADEMY, considering the difficulty of procuring convenient BOARD for the STUDENTS, and the high price thereof, and desirous of applying some remedy to the inconvenience, and thereby render the seminary under their care as extensively useful as possible, have, by the advice of a number of the trustees, provided a proper and convenient boarding-house for the reception of such young gentlemen as shall choose to reside therein, on the following plan, viz.—Every student to provide his bed and bedding, and upon his admittion, to pay the sum of fifteen pounds into the hands of the tutors, to be expended in procuring provisions and other necessaries for house-keeping; that the whole expence of boarding be equally levied on all the students, at the expiration of the year; and that just and regular accounts be kept by one of the tutors, to be open to the inspection of the friends of any of the students.—By this plan it is expected that the price of board will not only be considerably reduced, but that great advantages will accrue to the students from being constantly under the eye of the tutors.—Provision will be taken at the current price, if delivered at the boarding house, for the proportion of any of the boarders, or any part of it. The Latin and Greek languages, and all the most useful and ornamental sciences, are taught in this academy, at the moderate price of five pounds per annum, by

STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B. of Nassau-Hall,
THOMAS LLOYD, of Trinity-college, Dublin.

And the English language, writing and arithmetic, at forty shillings per annum, by JOHN NICHOLES.

June 17, 1777.

To be sold, on the 20th day of August next,

THE PLANTATION where the subscriber now dwells, containing 233 acres of land, about one hundred of which are wood land, lying in Montgomery county, about 20 miles from George-Town, and about 35 from Baltimore-Town; whereon is a good dwelling-house, with five rooms on the lower floor, the house new and well finished, a good kitchen, and all other convenient out-houses, a paled yard and garden, a new barn 32 feet by 24, shedded at each end, two good tobacco houses, and an apple orchard with 300 bearing trees, noted for making fine cider; the land exceeding level, and well-adapted for making tobacco, Indian corn, or small grain, is well watered, and has a sufficient quantity of meadow ground on it, about 15 acres now in grass, and as much more partly cleared; the plantation all in good repair. The land will be sold on the premises.——To be sold at the same time, ninety acres of wood-land, lying on each side of Rock-Creek, about 15 miles from George-Town, whereon is a noted fine mill seat; the land much burthened with fine timber, and about forty acres of exceeding good meadow ground, the whole of which may be watered with little trouble. Any person inclinable to purchase is desired to apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands, and make known the terms of sale. w3 JOHN BAKER.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, June 25, 1777.

WHEREAS there is a report prevailing, somewhat to the prejudice of the character of Mrs. Margaret Hutton—which report says, that on the 9th of April, A. D. 1776, at her own table, Mrs. Hutton called on a lady for a toast—and on "General Washington" being given, peremptorily refused to drink it. This I aver to be an atrocious lie, and therefore take upon me to clear up the aspersion, by setting things in their true colours, as received from Mrs. Hutton herself, and other ladies who were present at the time. Mrs. Hutton was visited, the day abovementioned, by several ladies, among others, the lady of a general; the preference was given her; she was called on, and gave, "General Washington," which was by all the company, without exception, drank. Mrs. Hutton was then desired to give a toast; her reply was, "We will leave politics and public toasts for gentlemen, and wish for 'Peace and Quietness,' for I hate spinning." The reason why this matter had not been set to rights earlier is, the persons concerned were, till within a few days last past, ignorant of such a matter having been rumoured. w6 HEZEKIAH MAGRUDER.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Calvert county, June 18, 1777.

RAN away, the first of last month, a negro man, named WILL, of a yellowish complexion, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on an old white country kersey wove waistcoat and breaches, and an oznabrig shirt. He was seen, about three weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of London-Town, and was then on his way to Baltimore.—Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, may receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

tf BENJ. MACKALL, 4th.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the ſubſcriber's MILL is compleatly finiſhed, and now at work, where he ſells NAIL RODS of all ſorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickneſs, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

TICKETS
IN THE
AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY
TO BE SOLD BY
WALLACE AND DAVIDSON
IN
ANNAPOLIS.

Mount-Airy, April 29, 1777.

RAN away, the 19th of April, from the ſubſcriber, living at Mount Airy, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, HUGH MORRIS, a convict, a tailor by trade, has better than four years to ſerve; he is about five feet ten inches high, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair which he ties behind; he has formerly been a ſoldier, and is much given to drink; he carried away with him a brown kerſey frock coat, about half worn, an old brown ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat, the hind part plaid, light brown fill'd country cloth breeches, yarn ſtockings, and country made ſhoes, he has ſeveral other cloaths with him; he likewiſe took with him his bedding, conſiſting of an oſnabrig bed, a large rug, and a match-coat blanket: It is ſuppoſed that he has got a forged paſs with him. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, with his cloaths and bedding, if taken above twenty miles from home, ſhall have five pounds, beſides what the law allows, with travelling charges; if a ſhorter diſtance, three pounds, with the ſame allowance, paid by

BENEDICT CALVERT.

SWEEPER

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North ſide of Severn river, (ſeven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a compleat horſe; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, ſon of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, ſon of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Tayloe's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good graſs for mares at 3/6 per week; the money to be paid for the uſe of the horſe at the time of covering. No mares loſt out of the paſture will be accounted for. tf

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SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Daniel J. Adams, the 19th inſtant, out of Mr. John Darnold's plantation, near Frederick-Town, two GELDINGS, viz. one a roan, about 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock IF, ſwitch mane and tail, has a ſhip on his noſe, trots, paces and canters, ſhod all round. The other a dark gray, three years old, about 14 hands 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock I, ſwitch mane and tail, paces and canters, has been lately gelt, and not yet well of the operation. Whoever takes up ſaid geldings, and will deliver them to the owner at Mr. Peter Groſh's, in Frederick-Town, or to Mr. Peter Groſh, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges w 3

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burland, on the north ſide of Severn river, about five or ſix weeks ago, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable large horns, which grow almoſt upright; ſhe gave milk when ſhe went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very ſhort tail. Any perſon who will deliver her at the plantation from whence ſhe ſtrayed, ſhall receive 40s. reward. tf

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TAKEN up in Patuxent-River, about the firſt of June laſt, a ſix hogſhead FLAT, with a ring-bolt in her ſtem. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

w4 JAMES SMITH.

STOLEN or ſtrayed, ſome time before Chriſtmas laſt, from Dr. Alexander Hamil. Smith's lot, in Frederick-Town, a dark bay HORSE, near fourteen hands high, paces and trots, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder SB, the brand on his buttock not very perceivable, ſome part of one of his hind hoofs white. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to Dr. Alexander Hamil. Smith, in Frederick-Town, ſhall receive ſix dollars reward, and if brought home to the ſubſcriber, living near Herring-Bay, eight dollars.

w6 SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the following priſoners, who made their eſcape laſt night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Joſiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they croſſed the river Patowmack, as ſeveral horſes are miſſing from Alexandria. The four firſt were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid priſoners, ſhall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

tf ABRAHAM BURFORD.

June 16, 1777.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber,

THE noted and well-frequented tavern in Port-Tobacco town, where Mrs. Halkerſton now dwells, alſo two other improved lots in the ſaid town.—A few negroes likewiſe may be had of

w3 DAN. JENIFER.

June 7, 1777.

To be LET, and may be poſſeſſed immediately,

THE HOUSE lately belonging to the Rev. Mr. Neil, and where Beal Bordley, Eſq; laſt dwelt, with a garden and ſeveral acres of fine graſs grounds adjoining; a very convenient brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above; and pantry; a coach-houſe, two ſtables, and a fowl-houſe: The whole in ſuch order as to make it a very agreeable place of retreat for a genteel family. The farm belonging to the houſe may be rented with it for the next year, to commence from the firſt day of January. The ſituation is uncommonly pleaſant, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Good oyſters to be got not far off; and fiſhing by the ſeine, weir and angle, and fowling, both at the door.

For the terms apply to EDWARD TILGHMAN, living about ſeven miles below Queen's-Town, and contiguous to the premiſes.—There is a large apple-orchard. 6w

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For SALE,

TWO NEGROES, one a woman about 35 or 36 years of age, who underſtands ſpinning and knitting exceeding well, and all houſework; the other a lad about 18 years of age, an honeſt ſober fellow, uſed to plantation work; four very good cows and calves. The terms may be known, by applying to

w6 JOSEPH WILKINS,
near Elk-Ridge church.

THE managers of the Lower Marlborough Academy LOTTERY have been obliged to poſtpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the ſmall-pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the ſchool. The drawing will begin as ſoon as attendance can be given with ſafety to ſuch as have not had that diſorder, of which the public ſhall have notice in this Gazette. There are ſome tickets yet in the hands of the managers for ſale.

WANTED,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a perſon may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this ſtate, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of ſound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the beſt price paid for ſhoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1777.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two ſervant men, viz.

JOHN SPENCER, a convict, for the term of ſeven years, four and a half of which he now has to ſerve: He was born in Scotland, and ſpeaks much in the dialect of that country; he is a houſe carpenter and joiner by trade, forty years of age, about five feet five inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with ſandy or reddiſh coloured hair and beard: Had on a ſtraw hat, lined with blue, a new coat, mixed with black and white, with ſide-pockets, and buttons covered with the ſame cloth, white jacket, nankeen breeches, and half worn ſhoes and ſtockings.

JOHN TUCKER, an indented ſervant for four years, near two of which he has to ſerve: He was born in England, is 30 years of age, about five feet one or two inches high, a weaver by trade, and has been accuſtomed to take care of a griſt mill; he is of a brown complexion, with black hair and beard: Had on an old hat, old ſhirt, a country milled white jacket, black and white cloth breeches, and half worn ſhoes and ſtocking. Spencer has ſome caſh with him; and as they are both ſly and artful rogues, it is likely they may change their names and dreſs, and probably forge paſſes.——Whoever will apprehend the above deſcribed ſervants, and ſecure them in any gaol in the United States of America, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward; or fifty dollars for Spencer, and thirty dollars for Tucker, and reaſonable travelling expences, if brought home, paid by

4w H. RIDGELY.

May 2, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-houſe with ſix rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a ſtable, a chair-houſe, a meat-houſe, and other convenient houſes, a good cellar the length of the houſe, a large garden and yard well paled in: It is pleaſantly ſituated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouſes. There are about ſixty acres of land all in wood, which he will ſell to the perſon that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the ſubſcriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

tf ROBERT KNOX,

May 27, 1777.

IF THOMAS FINDLE, a native of Maryland, who left Annapolis about two years ago (and entered on board, as I was informed, either the Columbus or Alfred veſſels of war, at Philadelphia) be now living, and will apply to his brother-in law, Samuel Watſon, living near Annapolis, he will hear of ſomething to his advantage; and if he be dead, thanks will be returned to any one that will inform me of the fame, under qualification.

6w SAMUEL WATSON.

Port-Tobacco, June 17, 1777.

THE copartnerſhip betwixt Dr. JAMES CRAIK and WALTER HANSON JENIFER having expired on the 10th inſtant (June) by reaſon of Dr. Craik's acceptance of a military appointment, this is to deſire all perſons who are indebted them, for the practice of phyſic and ſurgery, to ſettle their accounts immediately with the ſubſcriber; and as many have been ſtanding ever ſince the copartnerſhip commenced, ſuch cannot reaſonably expect longer indulgence.

w3 W. H. JENIFER.

June 18, 1777.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, by bond, note, or open account, are deſired immediately to ſettle their reſpective accounts with Dr. WALTER H. JENIFER (who I have conſtituted my attorney in my abſence), and as the debts due me have been very long ſtanding, they cannot take it amiſs that I have poſitively ordered all, who do not make immediate payment, to be ſued, without reſpect to perſons.

w3 JAMES CRAIK.

June 18, 1777.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt Monday morning, from Bush-Creek Forge, near Frederick-Town, two NEGRO men, viz.

TOM, a country born fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin faced, has formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Johnſon, late of Leonard's-Creek, in Calvert county; had on and with him two felt hats, country linen ſhirt and trowſers, a blue jacket without ſleeves, figured with white.

MILBEY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, not very black, was lately purchaſed of Mr. Samuel Wilkins, of Princeſs-Anne, in Somerſet county; had on a country linen ſhirt, old country cloth breeches, ſhoes lately ſoaled.

They were both ſeen at Manſfield's, on their way, as ſuppoſed, to Annapolis or Calvert county, though they may probably ſeparate, and each make for the place he came from.

Five pounds for taking up and ſecuring them, or fifty ſhillings for either.

ROGER JOHNSON.

WANTED,
By the PUBLIC,
A NUMBER OF
LABOURERS.
Apply to MAJOR FULFORD.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777.

BROKE GAOL laſt night, the following priſoners, viz.

THOMAS BYRNE, committed on ſuſpicion of forgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long viſaged, black ſhort hair: Had on, when he made his eſcape, a felt hat, red ſilk handkerchief ſpotted with white, an old blue coat with ſhort ſkirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked M M country made ſhoes, with a remarkable ſmall pair of braſs buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under ſentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and ſixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead ſomething like a wen: Had on, when he made his eſcape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of ſecurity for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, has ſhort light coloured hair, is of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips: He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abuſive.—Any perſon who apprehends any of the above perſons, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Alſo committed to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joſeph Williams, and ſays he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His maſter is hereby requeſted to take him away and pay charges.

tf THOMAS DEALE, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THERE is in the poſſeſſion of Robert Tyler, Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, about five or ſix years old, twelve hands and a half high, has a blaze in her face, long docked, and branded on the off buttock thus O; ſhe trots and gallops, and is dull. The owner may have her again on proving his property, and paying charges.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the firſt day of January laſt, and the preſent cruel and unjuſt war proſecuting by Great-Britain againſt the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the ſame; notice is hereby given, that by mutual conſent the ſaid PARTNERSHIP was diſſolved on that day accordingly: It is neceſſary, therefore, our affairs be ſettled; wherefore we earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

——— from ſuch conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet ſuch as have it not in their power immediately to ſettle their open accounts by payment, are, for the laſt time, deſired to ſettle the ſame by bonds.

That branch of the buſineſs in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his paſt conduct will, we hope, ſufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to ſettle.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

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